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ip our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublection wish to have rejected articles returned, they was in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

headers of Tan Sur leaving the city can have the Delly and Sunday editions matted to their addresses, switch may be changed when necessary) for 70 cents a meath. Order through your newsdealer or Tap Sun, 170 Nassau street.

Mr. Roosevelt's Acceptance.

The ceremony at Oyster Bay yesterday enlarged Republican campaign literature with an exceedingly effective document. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speech of acceptance seems to be soberly conceived. If the restraint of utterance manifest in its every part is merely a tour de force, the achievement is not the less creditable to the eminent restrainer.

We should say that Mr. ROOSEVELT hed pondered intelligently the Hon. First Roor's opening address at the Chicago convention, and modelled his own briefer deliverance upon that sagacious production.

So successfully has the President adopted the tone and manner of Mr. Rhor's argument for Republican continuity that a stranger from Mesopotamia might easily suppose that the personality of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, his temperament, his individual initiative and enterprise, his own view of his own political duties and responsibilities, were matters of little consequence in the present canvass. No new and disturbing projects were outlined by Mr. Rooss-VELT yesterday. He merges himself as far as possible in the great party that has and him, rests his case upon the record of the past seven years-observe that the tale is seven and not three -and, leaving the big stick behind the Sagamere Hill door, appears on the veranda as the very prince of conservatives in domestic affairs and the man least likely of all important personages on earth to unlock and fling open the portals of the Temple of JANUS.

We regard the tone and substance of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S remarks in reply to Speaker Cannon as beneficial rather than detrimental to his canvass.

A Race for the Woods.

All for harmony, and harmony for all. Without recompense, without hope of future favor, with only a cyclopic eye for the welfare of our great State and its admirable citizens, THE SUN volunteers this morning to name the candidates of the two parties for Governor

BRHJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., for the Republicans.

DAVID B. HILL for the Democrats. The 1,400,000 voters of the State could then make a bee line for the woods. Anyway, a Lieutenant-Governor could

A Very Doubtful Election.

prevailing is a condition of the public mind dangerous to any method of canvacating which is based on any other theory than that it betokens a settleonly be changed by appealing to reason and common sense.

At this stage of a Presidential canvass, it is true, there is always an interval of kindled and kept at white heat throughyesterday was Mr. ROOSEVELT notified of notification will not come till two weeks hence. Mr. CORTELTOU and Mr. TAG-GART will not have the machinery of their respective campaigns at work fully for at least a month to come. Not until October will the excitement really begin, and a month of it will be sufficient to overcome any "apathy" of the sort which keeps people from the polls be-

The "apathy" complained of now by political managers or hopefully regarded by them is simply the quietude of minds already made up, and it is a portentous symptom. Outside of politicians distinotively there is little political discussion. Wherever you go, in whatever crowds of men, you hear little talk about politics; yet if you ask men as you meet them how they stand as between the candidates you find that already they have made their decision and have dismissed the subject from their minds for that reason. They are not struggling with doubts as to their political course. They are not disputatious, because they do not feel the need of bolstering up their political opinions.

Under such circumstances campaigning which relies on humbug and hocus pocus will be a waste of effort. It must express the sincere and earnest conviction which is in the minds of the people and appeal to that conviction.

Generally, it may be said, the two parties have returned to their original consistency before the Bryan campaigns. Democrats and Republicans are now more strictly in opposing party lines than they have been at any of the last three elections. In 1882 came a break-up by reason of the introduction of Populiem, making the poll thus:

CLEVELAND..... 5,550,018

the Republicans was \$80,810, but Mr. Cleveland's votes were less than the combined Republican and Populist by

Does this introduce a serious element of uncertainty into the election next

from eny trace of a diversion to Populisa pure and simple or from fanatical devoties to its kindred Bryanism. Four-fifths of the Populist votes cast at the North in 1893 were cast in States usually assigned to the Republican "column" by the politicians of all parties. The Northern States put down by all reasonable men of both parties as extremely doubtful are Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. In none of these except Indiana and New York was Populism at all considerable, as indicated by their votes for WEAVER in 1892, thus:

Indiana..... 22,198 New Jersey..... ses trais are subjected to any further viola-New York..... 10,420 Rhode Island.....

All of these States, except Rhode Island, were carried in 1892 by the Democrats in spite of Populism, or with its help for it drew heavily from the Re-

publicans. CLEVELAND carried Connecticut. New Jersey and New York, however, by a majority above the combined Republican and Populist poll, as he did Illinois, also. The fair inference, therefore, is that

Bryanite Populism will draw off from Judge PARKER, at most, only an utterly insignificant number of votes, while his bold stand in favor of the gold standard will bring to his aid the gold Democrats. The prospect, therefore, is of an elec-

tion in which the two parties will be divided squarely, as they have not since the absorption of Populism by Bryanism. That being the situation, great doubt as to the result exists in every reasonable mind, no matter how confident may be the predictions of triumph on either side.

Our Government Will Act.

We learn with satisfaction that, at the meeting of the Cabinet which will be held to-morrow in Washington, our Government is expected to decide that, when formal complaints from American owners of goods seized and sunk on merchant ships by Russian war vessels shall have been received, it will call upon Russia to pay the full value of such goods, as well as punitory damages. The announcement cannot be made too soon or be couched in too peremptory terms in view of the danger to which the Korea, the Shawmut and other large steamers plying between our Pacific ports and the Far East are known to be exposed.

We are informed that the British steamer Knight Commander, the cargo of which was partly owned by American citizens, was sunk in pursuance of instructions issued by the Russian Admiralty authorizing warships to pursue that extreme course in certain contingencies, as in the event of the prize being unseaworthy, or in danger of recapture by the enemy, or in the case of difficulty in sending her to a Russian port, which might include inability to spare a prize crew. The British Ambassador at.St. Petersburg is said to have protested against these instructions, when they became known to him, on the ground that the permission to sink a prize was not restricted to captured belligerent vessels, but was extended to neutral ships. It is evident that in spite of the protest the instructions were not recalled, and it seems to be left for our Government to warn Russia to conform to the established principles of in-

ternational law. About those principles there seems to be no doubt. WHEATON, for instance, mean a loss of protection in certain who in this country is accepted as an quarters, authority, lays down the unqualified rule that if the prize be a neutral ship no circumstances will justify the captor in destroying her before her condemnament of political convictions which can tion by a prize court. WHEATON adds that, if the vessel be destroyed, full compensation must be given to her owner. The fact that the captor might find himself unable to place a prize crew on board repose. Popular excitement came to be of the captured vessel does not justify him in destroying the latter. Such inaout four months of campaigning. Only bility is the belligerent's misfortune, and does not modify the rights of neuhis nomination, and Judge PAREEN'S trals. Another authority, held in high esteem on both sides of the Atlantic, the treatise on international law by W. E. HALL, propounds with the utmost distinctness the same doctrine-namely. that under no circumstances must a neutral ship be sunk by a belligerent; but if for any reason the captured vessel cannot be sent to port for adjudica-

tion at the hands of a prize court, she must be released. WHEATON makes it clear that what is true of a neutral vessel is true a fortiori of the neutral cargo thereof, with the exception of contraband of war. Indeed, according to the Declaration of Paris, made in 1866, to which Russia subscribed, and to which our Government, although not a signatory, announced its intention of adhering at the outbreak of the Spanish War, the neutral British flag would, in the case of the Knight Commander. have covered even the goods of the Japancee belligerent, commodities proved to be contraband of war being, of course, excepted. By virtue of the same Declaration, neutral goods (except contraband) would be exempt from capture, even when under the Japanese flag. How flagrant, then, was the wrong committed by the summary destruction of our neutral

goods on board a neutral vessel! As the Knight Commander was a British ship, it is of course for England to insist upon compliance with the law, so far as the vessel was concerned, and consequently to exact from Russia an apology and adequate compensation for the sinking thereof. It will be for the United States to demand reparation for the destruction of so much of the cargo as shall have been the property

of American citizens. But, it may be said, suppose a part of the American property on board the captured steamer should be alleged by her captor to have been contraband of That is, the Democratic plurality over | war. The answer is that a naval commander cannot be permitted to pass judgment meetily on the vast miscellaneous cargo of a modern merchant steamship sailing under a neutral flag. Whether particular parcels of neutral goods are or are not contraband is obriously a question for a prize court to Of the Populist vote in 1892 two-fifths | determine; and even from the decision were cast in Southern States, in none of of such a tribunal an appeal may be

cargo of the Knight Com he would profit by the wrong which he had himself committed. This, which we understand to be the position that will be taken by our State Department, is on the face of it a reasonable and

equitable one. It is to be hoped that formal complaints on the part of the American owners of property destroyed on the Knight Commander will be laid promptly before our Government, in order that our intentions may be made known at St. Petersburg before the rights of neution on the part of Russia's Vladivostok squadron. Events have given President ROOSEVELT and Secretary HAY an opportanity of which they may be expected to avail themselves quickly and impressively.

Roosevelt Reciprocity in 1902 and in 1904.

A single feature of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speech of acceptance will illustrate his present tendency to a conservative understanding of policies. He states thus the Republican theory of reciprocity:

"We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKINLET's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor."

This brings McKINLEY's memorable plea for a broader and more enlightened policy in our trade relations with the rest of the earth almost down to the meaningless idea of reciprocity cherished by Mr. Longe and embodied in the Chicago platform: that is to say, reciprocity which expects something and yields naught in return. Let us have reciprocity, says the platform, "wherever rediprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to any American industry." That, of course, means no reciprocity whatever in the true sense of the word: and such was the idea that was manifestly in the President's mind yesterday.

It is evident that Mr. ROOSEVELT unconsciously misrepresents the spirit of his predecessor's farewell advice to the American people; for the Buffalo speech of Mr. MCKINLEY would not be so memorable as the last utterance of a lifelong protectionist of the extreme school, had it meant no more than is now stated by Mr. ROOSEVELT, or than is now demanded

by the Republican platform. But Mr. ROOSEVELT himself formerly understood the reciprocity advocated by Mr. McKINLEY to imply some possible injury to some protected interests for the sake of larger gains elsewhere in our international trade. This is shown by his own reference to the subject in his second annual message, that of Dec

"One way in which the readjustment sough readjustment of the tariff to new conditions and national needs) can be reached is by reciprocity reaties. It is greatly to be desired that such reatles may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give greater field for the etivities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer need simum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished."

Twenty months ago Mr. ROOSEVELT certainly understood reciprocity to and incidental damage to ce tain industries, for the sake of the greatest good of the greatest number. language quoted above proves this. We therefore say that in his present mood of Republican conservatism he has unconsciously misrepresented the policy outlined in President MCKINLEY'S last speech. Perhaps it would be more just to say that he has unconsciously understated the significance of that speech.

Understatement, conscious or unconscious, by Mr. ROOSEVELT is a noteworthy circumstance.

The Streets of New York.

The primary purpose of Major Wood-BURY in his attempt to mitigate the pushcart nuisance is to get at the streets in order to clean them, and to clean the streets when he has got at them. That is his function as Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Incidentally, however, the Major is promoting one of the great municipal reforms of the century. He is teaching the pushcarters and the general public that the streets of New York are thoroughfares, not market-places. This metropolis will not be truly great until it learns that lesson.

The pushcarters have a right to sympathize with themselves as obstructors of traffic. The greater part of the public, understanding that the streets are for the use of the public, will stand by Major WOODBURY and thank him for his efforts to promote modern dvilization.

The Young Will Marry.

The advice recently offered to young persons by a clergyman not to marry till they had reached years of sufficient maturity to make them wise judges of partners for life will probably not meet with widespread approval among those for whom it was intended. While it is generally believed that bachelor girls, as they are called, are more numerous now than they ever were before, nevertheless the average girl looks forward to a husband and a home. This is well; for if it is not good for man to be alone, it certainly is no better for woman.

But the typical mother yearns to see her daughter make a "good match." A good match, as every one knows, demands as its prime essential a man with a substantial income. From the combination of these the young woman is to expect a life of comfort and even luxury. She is to have many pretty gowns to wear, and she is not to do any work. She is to have jewels and trinkets wherewith to adorn herself, and money to spend.

Otherwise the match is not good. What more natural, then, than that the maiden should come to regard marriage as the great purpose of her life? That being the case, does any wise man which will the Democratic party suffer | taken. "Having destroyed the whole dream that she will sit still and wait for

the years to pass in order that she may acquire sufficient maturity to be judi-cious? If the man be reasonably good looking, wear fine clothes and spend money liberally, he must not be allowed to escape. To marry at twenty or under is the ambition of nearly every girl of the period. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." To wait might mean to lose a dozen good chances.

As for the young men, what is there left for them but to take the goods the gods provide? If they do not, some one else will. And when the rosy sirens set themselves earnestly to the task of securing husbands, he is a resolute brother indeed who escapes. Marrying young and learning later that they could have done better will probably continue to be the fate of many youths and maidens. Probably, even in the present circumstances, the percentage of successful marriages is quite as great as it would be if people waited to find out their own minds. The court records seem to show that men are never too old to be fools in regard to women.

What Capt, John Smith Taught.

The news despatches from Chicago have a strange look. Many residents of that city are reported to be hungry. There are street disturbances that the police call "famine riots," an ugly phrase. An unwary Greek drives his fruit cart into a street, only to be set upon, mobbed and robbed by "hungry women." Before the frightened pedler can realize what is happening he sees his possessions stolen from him:

"The sight of his wagon piled high with waternelons, peaches and other fruit maddened the crowd. Women and children swarmed over the wagon, seizing everything within reach, despite the action of the Greek in raining blows right and left with his whip."

The pedler's plight reached the ears of the police. A detail of officers hurried to protect him:

"The wagon was found at West Forty-fourth and Wood streets, stripped of everything. Even the seat and movable side boards had been carried of for frewood. No arrests were made."

And this in a city not devastated by some terrible natural calamity, not undergoing a slege from an invading army. not cut off from communication with the rest of the world. These "famine riots" and the shootings and fightings that disturb the community result merely from the determination of a body of men that they shall control the business of another body of men.

It is sad to think that the women and children go hungry. But Capt. JOHN SMITH, a wise and forceful executive, taught in this country long ago the practical application of the rule that those who will not work shall not eat.

Wisconsin has an election statute which prohibits a candidate from having his name ipon the tickets of two parties or factions for the same office. This applies to the Presidential electors and is the real point of dispute in the Wisconsin Republican controversy, in which the voters of so many other States are interested.

tifying such nomination and preparing ballots give preference of name to the convention hele pursuant to the call of the regularly constituted party authorities, and if the committee represeiting the other faction present no other party nar such officer may designate the same in such manne as will best distinguish the nominations thereof."

This section does not prevent the Republi can faction not recognized as "regular" from having its full State ticket printed or the official ballot; but the provision which excludes candidates running on one ticket from having their names upon another will, unless harmony is restored, dompel the nomination of two rival sets of Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors, a contingency not to be viewed with favor by the Republican national committee.

In addressing Mr. ROOSEVELT at Sagamore Hill yesterday, Speaker Cannon releved a somewhat uncharacteristically dreary speech by imparting to the Presi dent this piece of information:

"The office of President of the United States the greatest on earth and many competent men to the Republican party are ambitious to hold it." It would have made the occasion livelier f Uncle JOSEPH had gone one step further and named the villains to the President.

Our talkative young friend, Col. WILLIAM . BRYAN, is a candidate now for member ship in the United States Senate. He has made a great concession to his fellow citizens. Instructing the students at the Ohio Chautauqua, on Monday last, he made this announcement of intentions:

"If the people want the gold standard, I'll con-sent to it. Could I be more harmonious than that! If they want radium, of which there are but two pounds in the world, they can have it."

Thus the great orator-warrior disposes forever of the idea that he planned to abolish the gold standard regardless of the wishes of the citizens as represented in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Apple ack State has a representative to enter the list of notables. His name is August October, and he resides at Elisabeth, N. J. Is he too late?

A Prohibition Poem. Stop this rambling talk of tariff.
Tariff low or tariff high: Cease to speak of gold or silver-Drop the subject, pass it by, eave alone expansion's problem, Insular affairs forget, Never mind the postal scandal— At the starting line get set, On your marks, until the pistol That shall speed you in the race; Keep your nerve and Follow, follow Swallow.

To the polling place.

Hold aloof from racial questions, They are minor, they can walt; Do not try your hand revising Trusts or commerce interstate; Do not waste the moments standing Pat on things of low degree; Lose no time, but take your station— You know where you ought to be:
On your marks, until e platol
That shall speed you in the race;
Keep your nerve and
Follow, follow
Swallow

To the polling place. ASTRON H. POLYMA. OUR 805,000,000 INVESTMENT.

The Pacific Territory Purchase Sents All the Get-Right-Quick Schomes. the Get-Men-quick Schemes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In 1848, by paying Mexico \$15,000,000 and assuming \$3,250,000 in claims of American citizens against Mexico, the United States secured all that territory now known as the Territory of New Mexico and the State of California. This left some adjoining territory still in dispute, which was acquired from Mexico in 1853 for \$10,000,000 additional, known as n 1853 for \$10,000,000 additional, known as the Gadsden purchase. This latter deal also gave us the right of free transit of troops, munitions, mails and merchandise over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These two deals added 560,013 square miles to the area of the United States.

In 1845, by treaty with Great Britain, the United States had secured control of the Oregon Territory. This gave us 245,730 square miles more. All the money we paid to foreigners for these vast and valuable properties was the \$25,000,000 paid to Mexico. Out of these acquired territories we have

formed the following States and Territories: Land Area. Population.
Square Miles. Census of 1900.
126,000 195,510
112,920 122,831
106,760 42,835
84,200 181,772
82,190 276,746
66,840 518,103 2.215.780 221,926

In 1890 and 1903 these States and Territories roduced the following crop values, quoting ound millions or half millions of dollars

Wheat \$42,000,000 Corn 4,000,000 Cots 7,500,000 Barley (1893) 8,000,000 Hay (1894) 54,000,000 Irish potatoes (1894) 22,000,000 Corn. Oats... Barley (1893)... Besides the following in quantity Wool, pounds........ 86,000.000 Petroleum, barrels...... 807,000 On farms, values: Horses and mules. \$61,000,000 Cattle. 92,000,000 Sheep. 27,000,000 Hogs. 6,000,000 The 1902 production of minerals, California. New Mexico... Oregon.....

In manufactures the 1900 census gives us: In education the progress has been:

Also in banking: And in general progress:

Montana and part of Colorado might be added to the foregoing enumeration, but the results already shown are a sufficient exhibit of what American energy can do in half a century, and particularly in the last short space of thirteen years.

In closing, it may be mentioned that the total value of all farm property increased from \$1,155,000,000 in 1800 to \$1,865,000,000 in 1800, an increase of \$210,000,000 in only ten years.

The Republicans who follow the leadership of Senator Spooners and those who follow the leadership of Governor La Follow the leadership of the cut and standing timber in Washington, Oregon and the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the leadership of the cut and standing timber in Washington, Oregon and the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the leadership of the cut and standing timber in Washington, Oregon and the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the leadership of the cut and standing timber in Washington, Oregon and the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the leadership of the cut and standing timber in Washington, Oregon and the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the leadership of the Carlow the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the lattice are not available at this writing teaching the la

SCHENECTADY, July 27. THE PEDLERS AND PUSHCART MEN.

Their Rights Earnestly Championed by an Italian of Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have noticed for some time that the pediers are having a hard time, owing to the exaggrated sthetic notions of some zealous gentlemen in the Health. Street and Police Departments. Last year and the year before the much I amente Last year and the year before the much i amented late reform administration caused a great deal of trouble and expense to these poor people, who make a living by selling various articles, either with a basket, or from a portable stand or handcart. This class of people may be numerous actually, but proportionately to the increased population of this great city it is small and no larger than it was before consolidation or the time when every

or this great city it is a main and any arrest state in was before consolidation or the time when every one who wished could at least make a living by pedding by paying a much smaller license fee.

The majority of these people are pediers by force of circumstances, mostly adverse. Some cannot work because of age or physical disabilities; some because they could not find work; for, re-member, it is not every one of the three and a half millions who inhabit this bleased city that has been touched by the wave of presperity; others been touched by the wave of passettly, there because of their foreign language or lack of experience take up this as a temporary occupation to keep the wolf from the door. Their common aim, naturally, is to make a living for themselves and their families, and by the sales of many articles at moderate prices they cater to f our population whose means are limited or very

at moderate prices they cater to a large section of our population whose means are limited or very small.

Some of these pediers are speculators, but what of it? Have they not as much right to speculate as the so much respected, protected and "public spirited" business concerns having many stores, or branch offices or supply wagons?

The majority of them they have they are or will be settled here; and, although they are foreigners, they have a right to make a living, and they should be allowed to do so as long as they have been accorded the privilege to come here. They make an honest living, and that is saying very much. Under the Low régime these pediers were harassed, prosecuted and persecuted; they were unnecessarily and unjustly restricted, severely treated and discriminated against. At times their illconses were delayed, as if for the purpose of getting them caught and fined; at others the illconses were refused to those not having their first papers, or on the pretext that the applicant was a "padrone" or entractor. But, license or no license, the pedier would be arrested on some trivial charge, such as obstructing the sidewalk or impeding waffle, he taken to the station house, kept over night in a dirty cell without food, and next day the Judge would impose a fine of 2, 25 or even 15, with the alternative of spending so many days in jail if the fine was not paid. From Manhattan many ventured to remove to Brooklyn, and even to concy Island, but they mot the sa he fate. The scheme of the market was a grand idea in conception, but very small in practice, far is execution was premature and fraight with a great deal of hardship, injustice and general discontent.

They looked forward to better things under the McClelian administration, but their treatment now is as had as it was before.

We should not forget that these people are here with us and must be taken care of, add the best way to do that is to be more liberal and rather help them to crime by restricting them too much. Live and let live.

Brooklain, Ju BROOKLEN, July 27.

The Ethics of Trade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I should be glad of correction if I am wrong. I have read Mr. Lawson's articles about the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Rogers. So far it seems to me that Mr. Lawson has proved that Mr. Rogers bought some-thing cheap and sold it at a high price. I do this

as often as I can, and do not consider there is any

wrong in so doing. Is there? A TRADER.
NEW YORK, July 27. In a remarkable number the World's Work for August describes with pictures and lext the great world's fair at St. Louis. It takes a double num-ber to accomplish the feat. The size and quality of the pictures make this a satisfactory mements to those who visit the exhibition, while they give an intelligent idea of what is to be seen to the stay-at-homes. The chief exhibits are described by subject by fitness and by nationalities, and there

CANAL LOCKS TO BE OF CEMENT. MUST THIL WHO HIS CLIENT

Answer to Domand of Stenesutters and Masses That They Be Built of Stene. BUFFALO, July 27.—Cel. Thomas W. Symons, a member of the advisory board of Bymons, a member of the advisory board of consulting engineers of the 1,000-ton barge canal project, said here this afternoon that the answer of the engineers to the demand of stoneoutters, stonemasons and brioklayers, in reference to the construction of canal looks was to be found in the specifications now being prepared and which will call for the construction of cement looks. The stoneoutters, stonemasons and bricklayers have demanded that the looks be built of stone. Col. Symons says that cement is better than stone, and that if stone is used it will increase the cost of the canal by several millions of dollars.

Chairman Bond of the advisory board of consulting engineers, Col. Symons and E. L. Corthell, members of the board, have just returned from Trent Valley, Canada, where

Corthell, members of the board, have just returned from Trent Valley, Canada, where they inspected the largest lift look in the world, a look with a lift of sixty-five feet, which has just been completed and which is of cement construction. They find the stone parts of the Trent Valley canal leaky and defective, while the cement portions could not be improved.

defective, while the cement portions could not be improved.

Col. Symons also gave out the information that the advisory engineers are considering the advisability of lowering the bed of the Erie Canal between Tonawanda and Lockport a distance of five or six feet. If that is done it will result in the elimination of that part of the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda and the throwing open of a vast territory bordering on the deep waters of Niagara River for dockage and railroad terminal facilities, land that is practically useless now. It will also prevent the annual inundation of a big stretch of country in the vicinity of Tonawanda.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Are His Suspicions of His Wife Justi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For reason To the Boitor of the Sun—Sir: For reasons which will appear obvious, I write you without a date line. My wife is an exceedingly attractive woman, mentally and physically. A few months ago she met a gentleman whom I will call Major White, because that is not his name. He is, I think, the handsomest man I ever saw. She and the Major ason became great friends, and he has been at my house frequently since then, gometimes when I was away, for I am so involved in professional affairs that I cannot attempt to participate in one-tenth of the acotal events which larvely occupy my enth of the social events which largely occupy my

tenth of the social events which largely occupy my wife's time.

Of late I have felt vaguely disturbed by some things I have noticed, which possibly should not annoy me at all. Permit me to rehearse them:

1. My wife dresses her hair in a style which she knows I do not admire, but which Major White called to her attention as ideal, and which she adopted at his suggestion. This seemed to me impertinence in him, and in my heart I resented it.

2. When Major White was called away to a certain city on business, she expressed to me a desire to visit friends there at the same time, and he arranged to take her out to the theatre and to dinner while there—all in my presence, and seemingly entirely as a matter of course, without a thought of impropriety. I gave no hint of my prefound conimpropriety. I gave no hint of my profound con-viction that such a programme was indiscreet, but I took care that my wife's proposed visit should

become impossible.

3. Major White is often my wife's escort home from late social functions which I am unable to attend. His wife rarely goes out, and, by the way, is an unusually homely woman.

4. I cannot but notice a marked increase in the vivacity and amiability of my wife when Major White is with her, and she often blushes when in

conversation with him.

5. Major White's demeanor toward me is curiously variable. Sometimes he is effusively cor-dial, at others stiff and distant. And there seems to be an indefinable change in my wire's manner toward me. I feel myself a bore to her occasionally.

toward me. I feel myself a bore to her opeasionally.

8. My wife is always present at places where Major White is a guest, and has been little inclined to go to pigces where I found him absent.

7. Thore is a talented and pretty woman in our social circle who has shown a fancy for me, and has repeatedly invited me to call on her. I should have been pleased to go with my wife, but I have felt a repugnance toward going alone, because I doubt the propriety of an intimate friendship with any woman other than my wife. My wife, of course, knows this lady's kindly disposition toward me, and ralice me constantly because I do not call upon her. She tells me it would not only be proper,

upon her. She tells me it would not only be proper, but that courtesy demands it of me. She has even said, in a joking way, that a firstation between this lady and myself would be very amusing to her.

I shall not attempt to dodge a fact which no deubt is already apparent to you—that flam tinged with jeelousy. I have always regarded jealousy as an ignoble and contemptible passion, and I assure you that my wife does not dream how closely I have scanned her relations with Major White. It is no ly an intangible fear of ultimate trouble, and a consciousness of the possibility of grave mistake, that constrain me to write to The Sun for counsel in the unprecedented situation which now

onfronts me.
Are intimate friendships and frequent meetings between married men and women with others than their own wives and husbands proper? Is the conduct of Major White and my wife, as described by me, such that I should disapprove it? Would it be wise for me to acquaint my wife with the fact that her friendship with Major White

understand, please, that during the ten years of my married life my affection for and trust in my of my marries into my successful that the mini-wife have never wavered, but lately I have feared that the admiration and compliment, if not the leve of another and a very able and winning man, may

have placed her in an insecure position.
JULY 25. A HUSBAND. Our Baroball Magnates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Siv: A short time after the trade of Dougherty for Unglaub had been consummated by the managements of the Boston and New York American League sha the president of the New York club of that league crubs, the president of the New York club of that league expressed their strong reprobation of the transaction, on the high moral ground that the strengthening of one club at the expense of another for the purpose of increasing patronage was making the sport subservient to the box office.

Now comes forth Mr. John J. McGraw, the manager of the New York National League club, with the not unexpected announcement that should his team win the championship of the National League he will not permit it to play a post season peries with the pennant winners of the American League, and not to be one whit behind his superiors in moral rectitude he justifies his decision on the

League, and not to be one want penns his superiors in moral recitude he justifies his decision on the ground that the management of the American League is tricky and that he will have nothing to do with it or its president.

The New York baseball public surely is to be congratulated in having at the head of its favorite clubs such virtueus men as these, who "enter not into the path of the wicked and go not in the way of evil mea." What matters it that such a series would afford ecstatics of delight to every loyal baseball fan? What matters it that thousands of

paseball ran; what matters it that thousands of dollars would flow into the coffers of the clubs and the pockets of the players? The dignity and self-esteem of these men are paramount and must be preserved at any cost.

NEW YORK, July 27. The Beadly Murdle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sy: Your editorial, "The Deadly Hurdle," is correct and timely; but you are wrong on one point. It is not the height of the jumps, but the lowness of them that makes them dangerous.

As they are, a horse need not raise his body six inches to enable him to clear them. If they were made still lower, as you advocate, he would not

have to rise at all. have to rise at all.

It is because the Jumps are low and weak and
the distances short that unschooled horses, incapable riders and bad horses start in these races. The hysterical cry to reduce the obstacles is not the remedy; the only means of lessening the danger the remedy; the only means of lessening the danger is to make the jumps stronger and higher, and the distances longer, so that only good, well-achoeled and well-ridden horses opuid win.

In France, where the jumps are strong and big, the distances long and over irregular surfaces, men ride hundreds of races without serious injury, while our joekeys are crippled before they finish a short apprentices.

abort apprenticeship.

The Brighton infield is a bog, on which it is not right to run such races. Good riders on good horses are as likely to be injured there as bad ones, norsee are as likely to be injured tere as bad ones, and the National Steepiechase and Hunt Association is not acting in the interest of the people, the sport or the improvement of the broad of borses by permitting these dangerous travestics on steepiechasing to be carried on there in its name.

NEW YORE, July 27.

BRIGHT PURDY.

In the North American Region for August the In the North American Review for August the question of the Congress's power under the Constitution to make the Filiphana independent is discussed from both points of view. Admiral Malville explains how the Northeast passage is procleable for a war feet from the Batte. Mr. H. W. Nevisson has a delightful article on "The Dark Rossleen" and Clarence Mangan, and Important political and sociological questions are treated in many other cases.

Who Seed the Marconi Con

Franklin Bien must now tell who is his mysterious client, Henry Gardner, who brought suit to have the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company put in the hands of a receiver. Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald rendered this decision yesterday on the motion nade by Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, as counsel for the company, to compel Mr. Bien to reveal some facts concerning his client, who, they allege, is another Peter Power. The company's lawyers declare that they have ransacked the town for Gaidner, but have been unable

Mr. Blen dened the power of the court to compel him to disclose such facts. It was said yesterdry that he might yet avoid the effect of Justice Fitzgerald's decision by taking an appeal.

Hon. A. J. Warner for Parker.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The declaration proposed by Mr. John Sharp Williams for the St. Louis platform, which in substance declared that the increased production of gold had removed that issue from the field of political contention, was a tatement of a fact scientifically true, and it was a mistake not to allow it to remain in the platform. Mr. Bryan appears to have outgeneralled ex-Senstor Hill and the whole committee in keeping it out. The same can-not be positively affirmed of Judge Parker's telegram, that "the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established." This savors too much of the yardstick and "intrinsic value" notion of money which has possessed Mr. Cleveland, and Republicans generally. Judge Parker does not seem any more than they to realize that the gold standard of 1904 is quite a different standard from that, for instance, of 1884. Is gold the same standard or measure of value with a production of only eight or ten millions a month that it is with a production of thirty to forty millions? Suppose the production of gold to rise-which is hardly probable, but not impossible to a hundred millions a month. Would the niably, if that should occur a cry for some ether standard, or some restriction on coinage of gold, would be as persistent from the gold men themselves as it ever was against allver or bi-metallism. On the other hand, should the production of gold fall to the average per century for the twelve centuries preceding the discovery of America, it would certain

the discovery of America, it would certainly "revoke" itself—or civilization would be undermined.

Again, the gold standard with \$3,000,000,000 of paper money circulating concurrently with gold is quite a different standard from the gold standard with a purely gold currency. Or should the principles of the regulation of currency adopted in England by Peel's Act of 1844 be extended to the United States, as it has been, with certain medifications, to Hermany and other European countries, the paper part of our currency would be materially out down, which would lead to a redistribution of the gold of the world, attended necessarily by a change in the value of gold itself. On the other hand, the issue, as has been proposed, of so-called "asset" currency would most certainly lead to wild fluctuations, involving to a greater or less extent the value of gold itself.

About al', therefore, that a gold standard here means is that all other forms of currency are to be so restricted and regulated that they shall remain at par with gold; for, as was so well stated in the first Bullion report, any considerable increase in the paper money of a country, or of the world, affects the value of gold in the same way that a large increase in the production of gold affects it.

While Judge Parker's telegram may indicate that he is better versed in the science of law than in the science of money, it contains nothing that can furnish an exouse to any Democrat for not voting for him. There is no probability that any legislation affecting the money standard one way or the other will be called for in the near furnish an exouse to any Democrat for not voting for him. There is no probability that any legislation affecting the money standard one way or the other will be called for in the near furnish an exouse to any Democrat for not voting for him. There is no probability that any legislation affecting the money standard one way or the other will be called for in the near furnish an exouse to any Democrat for not voting for him.

A. J. Warn

Ownership of Things Under the Earth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: The letter of "Consumer" prompts this reply: Concerning the acute question of existence in a cold climate where man is dependent upon nature's coal supply, and the obtaining of that necessary fuel being dependent upon whether mine owners will operate their mines

and whether miners will operate their mines and whether miners will mine coal and rail-roads will carry it, there is this to be said: What may be called the difficulty of the situation is due to the prevalent idea of land ownership founded upon the conceptions of the English lawgivers of hundreds of wars are They laid down the doctrine that a grant of land carried the enjoyment of the possessor to the zenith and to the centre of the earth, whereas all the possessor needed was enough of the crust of the earth for a cellar, a house and a well and to scratch and cultivate for food, and enough of the air above to admit

and a well and to scratch and cultivase for food, and enough of the air above to admit of a reasonable enjoyment of the land. This dectrine was established when the contants of the earth in the shape of coal, &c., were not known.

By a later doctrine, the King reserved the right to all gold and silvermines. We adopted this doctrine and it prevails to this day. If the States had granted a limited ewacrahip of land, say 100 feet in depth and 200 feet of the air above, the question of whether the people could control nature's deposits of each would not be a troublesome one. Then the question of labor would not be a factor, because the State could pay what was fair, and the question of railroad transpersation could be regulated by legislation.

We are suffering from this untiquested doctrine of land ownership by which, the possessor owns up to the say and down to the centre of the earth. I say suffering, because it is evident that we are at the intercept of the people who ewa, the coal deposits, and not of labor, because has will always your for a fair wage.

EDECURD R. DORONG.

for a fair wage. NEW YORK, July 27.

Republican Affection for Odell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Sire I beg to congratulate you on your editorial of July 20 regarding "Elihu Root and the Grecery Trade." In the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, in this city, where I have voted for a number of years, and where there has been for the last year a decidedly unpleasant feeling between the machine and the independent, Mr. Odell or any ticket named by Mr. Odell is ant to get a poor recention, while Mr. Odell is apt to get a poor reception, while Mr. Root naturally would poll a large vote. Now, one district does not count, but I can premise Mr. Odell a poor little five Republican votes against him and his "tariff for revenue only." even if they have to vote for a Democrat; and the more of Odell, the more votes against him in our district.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to want both Odell and Root. I hardly like to put their names on the same line. Get rid of the Odells and we can carry the State, but make friends of them and they will no doubt betray their political trust with the readiness they have shown in other directions, with the convention as a

TWENTY-NINTE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT VOTER.

NEW YORK, July 27.

An mohe From Red Ledge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Oh, farreaching SUN, in what an endiese chain of correspondence you involved me when you printed,
about a year ago a mention of the "Red" library,
in "Red Lodge," my summer home! This, you
will remember, is composed exclusively of books
having the word "Red" in their titles.

Since The Sun's rays illumined for a moment
the idea which started the collection of the books,
I have had letters on the subject from your readers

I have had letters on the subject from your reader I have had letters on the subject from your reasers all parts of the English speaking world. The first lot of these I acknowledged in your columns, but they have continued to come from time to time ever since. Most of them name the stitles, hitherto unknown to me, of books coming within the requirements of the library. Two kind but anonymous expressionates, one in Richfield Springs. meus correspondents, one in Richfield Springs N. Y., the other in Sants Pé. N. M., have uncerthed

and repeatedly sent many such titles. Some of the books I have since picked up in second-hand book stores and at auctions. Some are dime novels—corking good ones, too. Nick Carter's "Bloodred Badge"—how is that for Nick Carter's "Bloodred Badge"—how is that for a warm title?—is one of these which makes me ready to confess that the dime novel of 1904 is 'way ahead of the comparatively mild takes, such as "Jack Harksway." which I read when a bop. My thanks to my correspondents, even to those facetious souls who ask if "Ready-Money Morethoy." "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Redumption" are available.